

It gives us pleasure to state on the authority of Minister Cooper that the American Minister did reply to the request sent him regarding the observance of the 17th of January. This clears up a portion of the mystery but the end has not been reached.

The Chinese vegetable vendors have hit upon a method of boycotting the public that would do credit to President Debs or any other fly-by-night labor agitator of the United States. Having been refused the liberty of blockading the sidewalks in certain sections of the city, they have refused to sell the products of their gardens under any conditions. What is to be gained by allowing vegetables to rot in the ground has not been ascertained, but we have no doubt that the housewives of the city can stand it as long as the gardener can. Meanwhile a splendid opportunity is offered for the Portuguese to increase their sales.

The Hilo Tribune pays a very pretty compliment to the Chief Executive of our nation on account of the interest he has shown in the other islands, and his favorable impressions of the Hilo districts. This is nothing particularly new. President Dole, as well as every other member of the Government, has always had a lively interest in the affairs of the people of Hilo and every other burgh of the islands. We are pleased to note, however, that our friends have discovered that the head of "that family compact" isn't such a bad man after all. Hilo has always had the attention of the Government, and always will have, notwithstanding some its citizens kick about like bucking mules.

A MASSILLON, Ohio, dispatch says the members of the National Band assert they will starve before they will accept assistance from the present Government. This may appear as intense loyalty to some, but as a matter of fact it puts the band boys in the position of the man who cut off his nose to spite his face. They are citizens of a free country, and if they prefer to walk when they can ride at the expense of the Government they have perfect liberty to follow their own sweet will. The Government has shown itself ready to assist them at any and all times, and it will undoubtedly be better for them and their families to swallow their pride and accept the proffered assistance of generous friends.

DURING all the fuss and fume resulting from troubles in the Transvaal, President Krueger has thus far shown himself to be the peer of the statesmen mixed up in the affair. He cleverly outwitted Dr. Jamieson, and has practically caused England to bow the knee in the disposition of those British subjects who made themselves liable to answer the full penalty for treason. Although the fact that Germany has been a factor has of course been of material assistance, as had no power interfered the President of the little republic would have been forced to submit to superior force, at the same time, Krueger has upheld the dignity of his country under circumstances that would have been trying to the leader of a more pretentious nation.

LATE advices from the Coast state that a friendly rivalry exists between the respective committees on foreign relations in the House and Senate to be the first to bring the Hawaiian cable proposition to a final vote. We trust enough of this rivalry may be imparted to the members of the House of Congress to assure the prompt passage of the bill and an equally prompt inauguration of the work

of construction. Mr. Spalding has to all appearances met with good success thus far, and if he can overcome or turn into some other channel the economical wave that usually passes over Congress just previous to a presidential campaign, there is every reason to believe that a full measure of success will attend his efforts.

#### THE FIRST RETURN RECEIVED.

The first return from the ADVERTISER's statement of the loathsome conditions that exist in many sections of our city comes in the form of a threat to a member of the reportorial force, who was detailed to make an investigation and place before the public a true statement concerning the miserable dives that have been established within our midst in a comparatively short time. So far as the warning effects personnel of this paper, it is of comparatively little importance. If the hoodlums are "looking" for us, the city is not a large one. Nor will their threats influence us in the least to cease our efforts to inform the public of the growing power of these brazen-souled representatives of the lowest order of vicious immorality. The evil is here; it is on the increase and we shall continue to paint the situation in calm but none the less truthful colors until every licentious Asiatic is at least driven from the business portions of the town, or, better still, sent out of the country unless they see fit to find some occupation other than living like unwholesome beasts in dens of iniquity.

To the people of the city, however, this expression of feeling from our Asiatic friends is proof positive that this social evil is fast assuming an importance that cannot be overlooked. It is proof positive that the prostitutes are here; that they are protected by a crowd of gamblers and blackmailers, and that these promoters of licentiousness are fairly well organized. If allowed to continue as at present, we may, without the least exaggeration, forecast serious results not alone to the moral welfare of the country. This has always been, and is today, a remarkably peaceful community. Men, women and children have felt little fear in going unattended through any part of the city at any time of day or night. Locks and keys in private residences are practically unknown. The happy condition cannot continue long, however, if the idlers from the plantations are to continue plying their nefarious business. The problem is many-sided and must be given careful consideration. It is impossible to wipe out the evil in one fell swoop. We must go slowly; but when the first step has been decided upon there should be no delay in carrying out the plan of action. It is next to impossible to run a thousand people, more or less, out of the country, but it is possible to prevent their populating the business thoroughfares and smirching every portion of the city. A partial solution of the problem may be accomplished by restricting these people to a well defined locality. This might breed a "devil's half acre," but we believe a half-acre of this description is better than a whole one, and by gradually bringing the law to bear the evil can be wiped out by degrees, until the city is finally able to show a clean bill of health and morality. We trust that the Board of Health will not delay in calling the proposed public meeting and that their request will meet with a good response from the people. With the co-operation of the white residents and the better class Asiatics this work can be accomplished quietly and successfully.

#### DIPLOMATS AND HOLIDAYS.

The diplomatic muddle growing out of the failure of some of the members of the diplomatic corps to recognize the 17th of January as a national holiday is a most extraordinary affair. On close investigation it appears that the dean of the diplomatic corps in Hawaii ignored the usual invitation sent out by the Government requesting

an observance of the day, and three other members, after holding a conference, decide that they cannot recognize the day because their home governments did not formally recognize the Provisional Government. They have stated their case and furthermore have sent to headquarters for instructions.

This is the first instance that has come within our notice of members of the diplomatic corps attempting to give the Government to which they are accredited, points on what days, and for what reasons, these days are set apart for a general holiday throughout the country. If it had been desired to offer a direct insult to the people of this country, we know of no more successful method of attaining that object. Supposing a foreign government did not recognize the Provisional Government? This Republic has proclaimed the 17th of January as a national holiday. Supposing the Hawaiian Government should make the first day of April a national holiday, to commemorate the hauling down of the American flag. It might naturally be inferred from this recent action that our diplomats would refuse to recognize the day because the Provisional Government was in power at that time. We would not feel like taking the American representative to task for failure to take notice of such an event, yet having been duly credited to this Government, and diplomatic relations never having been severed from the days of the monarchy to the present time, we see no reason for failure to comply if such a request came from local officials. If it is thought best to wipe out the memories of January 17th, that is a matter for the people of this country alone to decide. Outside influence either for or against is entirely out of place.

The Provisional Government was the foundation on which the republican principles of this nation were established, and every man whose nation upholds these principles should be proud to pay tribute to the anniversary of the day that marks the beginning of an epoch of advance in the political history of this nation. President Cleveland, in his recent message and by his attitude toward the representative of Hawaii in Washington has remarked upon the friendly relations with the country. We cannot believe that he or Secretary Olney or the executive officers of any other nation are men who would favor jeopardizing our friendly relations by diplomatic hair-splitting on a question of holidays.

#### A GROWING EVIL.

It has often, and very truly, been stated that within the small area of the Hawaiian Islands there is presented every phase of every sociological problem that has thus far been enumerated. With our mixed population and the combination of occidental civilization and oriental semi-civilization, the people of this country are brought face to face with interesting, peculiar and too often, deplorable conditions in the social life of the lower classes that call for serious deliberation and prompt action.

Since the advent of the Japanese to this country there has been growing under the very noses of the good people of this city an evil that has assumed such proportions that it cannot be passed by as a matter of minor importance or one that will gradually right itself under the beneficent influences of our enlightened civilization. We refer to the large increase of the Japanese prostitutes in the city.

We appreciate fully the false modesty that leads many people to hush these matters up and desire that public attention should not be brought to bear, but we also believe that the time has come when something should be done to at least mitigate the evil as it exists in Honolulu today. As was shown in an interview with one of the better class Japanese, published in this paper a few days ago, the Japanese of the merchant class have become thoroughly aroused, and very naturally desire the co-operation of the white residents in taking some

action to improve the present conditions.

For evidence of the increase of this evil, our citizens have only to refer to the statistics of the Board of Health taken under "the act to mitigate" and a still more repulsive proof exists in the manner in which these licentious people are gradually crowding themselves into districts that have been put in the more respectable portions of the city. When the recent report of the Labor Committee of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company was read, the question was asked: What becomes of the Japanese who leave the plantations and do not return to Japan? Fully one thousand of these men can be accounted for as idlers who are living on the earnings of Japanese women. They are banded together in an organization quite as strong and far more formidable from a moral standpoint than any Japanese society that exists in this country. There seems to be no recourse to law by which these people can be kept out of the country. There is a large number already here and each lot of Japanese brought into the country adds new members to the list.

Conditions have reached such a point that the people of this country, and particularly the citizens of Honolulu, can no longer close their eyes to the situation. It is a problem that strikes home to the fathers and mothers who have any thought for the moral atmosphere with which the young men and women of the city are daily brought in contact. The Board of Health, treating the question from a purely sanitary standpoint, finds that it is reaching a magnitude that demands a different disposition than has been made in the past, and the promulgation of laws that will provide for the segregation of these people to a certain section of the city or a more rigid law that will serve in a measure to stamp out the evil.

It has been suggested that a public meeting of the Board of Health be called to obtain the opinion of people of the city. Let the meeting be called by all means. Let the people put aside their false modesty, discuss the matter freely and openly, and having reached a decision, act promptly.

#### SOME OF KATE FIELD'S WORK.

Kate Field's past record has proved beyond question that when she once grapples with a political problem she does not allow the ink to dry in her pen until she has accomplished tangible results. In her work in this country Miss Field has certainly shown that she has lost none of the old-time ability that first brought her into prominence as a mold of political minds through the medium of the newspapers. Although even her best friends do not always agree with her, they have found that notwithstanding what are put down as her peculiar ideas, she works along the line of good common sense and sound principle.

Her interview with President Dole has done more to set this Government before the American people in its true light than anything that has thus far been written. By the activity of Mr. Kohlstedt of the Chicago Times-Herald the principal points in the interview were published in nearly every newspaper in the United States that possesses a telegraphic news service, and the association of Miss Field's name with the dispatch gave assurance of its being authentic. The cable promoters have also received able assistance from her pen with good results. As has been previously remarked, Hawaiian affairs have passed the sensational stage and the press and public men are getting down to a business-like consideration of the situation. Among other prominent journals we find the Minneapolis Tribune coming forward with a careful review of annexation prospects. The Tribune admits a difference of opinion among the members of the leading political parties on the subject of annexation, but also adds that "events are rapidly shaping them-

selves so as to compel the United States to become a strong naval power. If we are to maintain a large navy and aim to rank as the equal of Great Britain in sea power, which we should do, we will need a coaling station in the Pacific ocean. We should therefore annex the Hawaiian islands and construct fortifications there which would make our position as impregnable as that of England at Gibraltar. The Venezuelan war scare has aroused our people to the inadequacy of our coast defenses and of our military preparation generally.

"If we are to have presidents who are liable to indulge in warlike manifestos, it would be the height of folly for the nation not to make preparations to back him. The general outburst of popular favor with which President Cleveland's Venezuelan message was received will be an encouragement to future presidents to assume a firm attitude in the face of foreign aggression. If the people approve the message, they certainly must approve appropriations for armament and defense. The progress of such warlike preparations will inevitably breed a policy of expansion, of which the annexation of Hawaii be the first fruit. And President Cleveland, who did all in his power, at the outset of his administration, to reverse President Harrison's policy in reference to these islands, is responsible for the re-awakened sentiment in favor of annexation. His Venezuelan message is likely to have far-reaching consequences."

The many friends of Mrs. W. C. Weedon will be glad to learn that she is now steadily recovering from her long and serious illness and is looking forward to returning to Honolulu as soon as her physician thinks it advisable.

Excellent reports have been received from Yale regarding Arthur Wilder and Fred Peterson, two Honolulu boys now taking a law course there. In a class of 180, Wilder and Peterson stood fourth and fifth respectively. The former's average was 92 and the latter 91. Arthur spent his holidays in Washington.

The Foreign Office has been notified that the first Chilean ministry under the new Governor has been retired by the Chamber of Deputies under a vote of censure. The Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet is Dr. Ricardo Artiz de Zevallos. Congress has been called in extraordinary session to discuss matters of finance and affairs between that Government and that of Peru.

#### IN THE BEGINNING

Of the new year, when the winter season of close confinement is only half gone, many find that their health begins to break down, that the least exposure threatens sickness. It is then, as well as at all other times, and with people even in good health, that the following facts should be remembered, namely: That Hood's Sarsaparilla leads everything in the way of medicines; that it accomplishes the greatest cures in the world, and requires the largest building in the world devoted exclusively to the preparation of the proprietary medicine. Does not this conclusively prove, if you are sick, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you to take?

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## Timely Topics



### TRIBUNE TANDEM.

First Bicycle Built for Two Introduced into the Islands.

JANUARY 29, 1896.

This is bicycle week with us, and as usual we are to the front with the latest in wheels. The Australia brought us a consignment of 10 Tribune bicycles with the latest improvements. Among them was a tandem, the first bicycle of the kind brought to the islands. It was ridden about town yesterday and created a great deal of attention and favorable comment. As a result our store was crowded during the day with persons interested in cycling. We received four wheels for ladies, and these cannot be excelled in workmanship and finish.

The Scientific American of January 4th contains a page write-up of the Black Bicycle Manufacturing Company and their product--Tribune wheels. This paper does not give advertising puffs, but describes manufactures on their merits. \* \* \* The factory and works of the Black Manufacturing Company, of Erie, Pa., was selected by the paper as a representative company which produce the highest grade of wheel and which put it on the market purely on its own merits without the adventitious advertisement of paid riders.

"The wheel made by this company, the Tribune bicycle, embodies the best possible practice and is correspondingly free from structural variations of unproved merit. The tubings, whose walls are of 20 gauge thickness, is of American make, the company having found that English tubing could not be obtained of sufficiently even quality. At the junctions of the tubes forged connections are employed."

"The standard finish of the machine is black enamel and nickel plate. The enamel is put on in four coats, two of India rubber enamel and two polishing coats, the frame being rubbed down with rottenstone between the applications. This gives the finish equal to that of a piano body. All nickel plated parts are first copper plated. This prevents water or moisture getting under the nickel and rusting the steel and thereby causing a separation of the coating."

"The aim of the constructor of this typical American wheel has been to secure simplicity and produce an absolutely standard article. Its criterion is its quality pure and simple. There are, however, some novelties introduced that are especially worthy of illustration. One of these affects the crank and crank shaft mechanism, the crank being secured to the shaft in a new way. V-shaped teeth are formed upon the crank shaft and upon the aperture in the pedal arm. This aperture in the pedal arm is split and provided with a tightening screw. To attach the crank arm to the shaft, it is thrust over the end of the shaft and the tightening screw is turned up, when it is secured as rigidly as if all were one piece of metal."

"The handle bar is made adjustable by an arrangement of equal simplicity and efficiency. By reversing the handle bars they can be used in up-turned or down-turned position."

"The sprocket wheels are cut to the cycloidal or theoretically correct curve, which avoids all friction of the chain against the teeth. This has long been the specialty of the Black Manufacturing Company."

"We also illustrate the system of truing up the wheel. Each wheel is mounted on a gaging frame, and the workman, by setting up and loosening the nipples, brings the rim into an absolutely perfect plane. The steering arrangements of the tandem machine deserves attention. Sprockets are carried by the front and rear steering posts, and these sprockets are connected by chains and rods so as to insure unity of steering action between the front and rear handle bars."

#### THE . . .

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